

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

VOL. XXXII. NO. 25

NONE OBJECT TO FOREST PRESERVE

Proposition of Forming Preserve Will be Voted Upon April First

MILLARD SPEAKS OF TAXES

As there were no objections filed; to the formation of a Lake County Forest Preserve on Monday, Feb. 24, the date fixed by Judge Edwards as the time for the people who were opposed to such a plan to offer their objections, the Judge has entered a formal order calling for the election, and the voters of Lake county may voice their opinion on the matter April 1.

In view of the fact that this is a much discussed topic we give space below to Mr. E. L. Millard, chairman of the Central Committee of the Lake County Forest Preserve, for the presentation of his views. If any of our readers wish to express an opinion on either side of the subject we will gladly give them the space also.

Mr. Millard's communication is as follows:

February 14, 1919.

To the Editor:

Certain questions concerning the proposed forest preserve district interests the western part of Lake County particularly, and I therefore ask some of your space to discuss them.

First is the question of interest to all, as to taxes. The limit under the statute is one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation for forest preserves, or a maximum of perhaps \$1.00 on a house or farm worth \$5,000.00. In DuPage county, the actual tax has been much under this limit. In Cook county it has also generally been much under this maximum, although the 1918 rate is higher than usual. Here, however, the assessed valuation is so enormous that a large sum is realized. In Lake county, the total maximum revenue would be about \$25,000 a year, although the actual tax would probably be considerably less, and the bonding limit is \$250,000, which must be retired and interest thereon paid from the one mill tax. It is, therefore, evident that no one who wishes a forest preserve at all would stop at the trifling taxes which may be imposed.

The land that would be bought for forest preserve purposes is the wooded, hilly, river or lake land, and not good tillable farms. The most that can be bought of this, even over a series of years, is probably only 1000 to 1500 acres in all, for the entire county. It is therefore, evident that no one section can have a great deal of forest preserve, and that what it has will not be good farm area, but the comparatively waste land, so that the farmers need not fear the withdrawal of good lands from productive use.

The purpose of the statute, as expressed in its title, is to protect and preserve forest and scenic areas. The Illinois Supreme Court has constructed the power of the Board of Commissioners very strictly. Therefore, it will take only a small amount of money to maintain the lands when purchased, and the supervisors, who will have the management, would have no legal power to develop and extend amusement features of the lands to an extent that would make a high charge for maintenance. If there are criticisms of the management of forest preserve districts in Cook county, in respect to undue maintenance charges, it must be remembered; first, that Cook county has a vastly larger amount of money to spend, and secondly that it is too large a county for people to pay much attention to comparatively small questions, while our county, with one-fortieth the population of Cook, can take more of a community interest and watch such matters as the purchase and maintenance of forest preserve lands more closely.

Now is the time, while the timber is still standing, and prices have not gone up to a prohibitive degree, for us to have the foresight and judgment to acquire some lands for public use now, and in the future, and not to leave all the beauty spots and lands best suited for public enjoyment to be occupied privately.

Yours very truly,
Everett L. Millard,
Chairman.

Figures Showing Lake County's Share In Draft

The entire share of Lake county in the selective military service system during the world war was revealed on Monday in the final report of Provost Marshal General Enoch Crowder to Secretary Baker.

Here are the facts and figures:
Board No. 1 Board No. 2
Libertyville Waukegan

Registrants June 5, 1917	3,000	3,336
June and Aug. 1918	235	241
Sept. 12, 1918	3,732	4,485
Total	6,967	8,062

NUMBER MEN INDUCTED

Accepted at camps	879	707
-------------------	-----	-----

PHYSICAL GROUPS

General service	683	806
Remediables	62	31
Limited service men	106	61
Disqualified	133	115

DEFERMENTS IN COUNTY

Dependency	1,010	1,215
Agricultural	149	2
Industrial	29	3

COST OF WAR DRAFT

Cost of Illinois	\$1,180,083.71
Registrants in Illinois <td>707,962</td>	707,962
Inducted in Illinois <td>174,109</td>	174,109
Cost per registrant for state <td>\$1.69</td>	\$1.69
Cost per inducted man <td>\$6.90</td>	\$6.90

COSTS IN LAKE COUNTY

Registering total	15,025	\$25,098.43
Inducting total <td>1586 men</td> <td>\$10,943.40</td>	1586 men	\$10,943.40

Adding limited service men and others of miscellaneous classification the costs for Lake county would be increased slightly.

Move To Reinstate Tax Collectors

Two bills introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Geo. E. Dooley of Leroy, Ill., aim at the repeal of the act passed two years ago, constituting the county treasurer as tax collector of the entire county and reinstating the tax collectors in each township, fixing the collectors' pay of supervisors and town clerks when on duty outside of the township to \$5.00 a day.

Mr. Dooley assigns as a reason for the change, difficulty in taxpayers going to the county seat.

"In my county," he says, "they have gone there as to a circus, stood in line all day, and then returned home at night without being able to pay the taxes, compelling another trip. Most of the court houses have been built with but small quarters for the treasurer. To continue this law in force will necessitate extensive repairs to nearly every court house in the state at great expense to taxpayers."

No such difficulty has occurred in Lake county because County Treasurer Roy Brasher has established deputy treasurers in all towns of the county so that the people can pay their taxes practically as easily as they could under the town collector plan. Only those who live in the town of Waukegan are obliged to pay their taxes at the office of the county treasurer. If this plan were followed in all counties there would not be the difficulty complained of by Mr. Dooley.

Representative Rudolph Boyd of Galva, author of the bill creating the treasurer as tax collector, has announced an intention of opposing Dooley's bill.

U. S. Army Deaths Total 107,444 During War

Deaths during the war in the American expeditionary forces and among troops in the United States from all causes, the war department announced numbered 107,444.

In the expeditionary forces the total was 72,951. Of these 20,829 resulted from disease, 48,768 from injuries received in battle, and 3,354 from all other causes.

Deaths from disease among the troops in the United States totaled 32,737 and from other causes, 1,766 giving a total for the troops in this country of 34,493.

The figures for the American expeditionary forces cover the period from April 1, 1917 to Feb. 16, 1919, those for the troops in the United States from April 1, 1917 to Feb. 14, 1919.

The figures show that the total deaths from disease exceeded the total battle casualties by more than 5,000.

Speaking of Jawbreakers.

One is reminded by the word whose origin is celebrated by Democritus (and which, by the way, in a civilized language is called "lese majeste") of another esopuedallan term which has gone out of style. Cimonides tells us that "ferminological inexactitudinalian" is the longer and prettier phrase that has been supplanted by a shorter and uglier word.

Outdoor Exercise.

Outdoor exercise is better for health and complexion than almost any medicine.

PETITION CHANGE OF ROUTE

Paper Is Being Circulated Asking Reconsideration Of Former Choice

OBTAIN MANY SIGNATURES

A paper is this week being circulated about town petitioning the Supervisors to use their influence in making a change in the route which has previously been decided upon for the new state road.

The petition, which was put in circulation Wednesday had close to fifty signatures attached to it by evening, and the prospects are that many more names will be added. It is the purpose of the petitioners to present it to the Supervisors at their next meeting.

This is a friendly petition calculated to make a change in the proposed new road that, it is contended will be of benefit to all concerned.

The route as changed by the petition would bear west from Libertyville to the Swan school, then directly north to the village of Millburn, then north westerly until the Hickory road is reached, there to turn west to Wedge's corners and then north through the village of Antioch to the state line.

The chief argument in favor of the change is that while the mileage would be practically the same as in the former plan, it would mean fewer railroad crossings and would give good road advantages to territory hitherto untouched. And while it would cut out Grayslake and Lake Villa it is pointed out that these two villages are already provided for, Grayslake being located on the "Beldridge road" and Lake Villa now having a concrete road headed its way.

In regards to this village the route would remain the same from Wedge's corner to the state line, as was laid out in the original plan.

Many W. S. S. Stamps Sold

Official figures furnished by the Publicity Department of War Savings organization of the State of Illinois show that Lake County stands eighth in the list of stamp sales for the month of January 1919. There was no drive on during that month and every purchase of stamps was voluntary, but at that, the total sales in the state during the month amounted to \$2,057,195.75. Of this sum Cook county, which contains 41 per cent of the population of the entire state, contributed \$870,471.25. Lake county contributed \$32,384.60 worth of sales and McHenry county which stood fifty-first on the list contributed \$7,624.75.

Good Advice.

If you're a good citizen you will be more concerned about your contribution to the world than you will be about what the world thinks about it. It's the fellow who can forget what the world may think, in the desire to give the world the best, who really deserves praise. Forget the unkind words and dismiss the slighting acts of people about you. Censor all that you hear for the good that's in it and profit by the result. You will be far more contentable and the world will hear from you.

Uncle Sam's Islands.

The island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900. This island has an area of about fifty-four square miles, with a population of 3,800. Mauna and the other islands have a united area of about twenty-five square miles, with about 2,000 inhabitants. Pago Pago is the only good harbor.

Memorial to Fallen Heroes.

In Japan is a tall stone monument erected as a memorial to the heroes killed in the Russo-Japanese war. It stands in the public park of the town of Sano in the Tochigi prefecture. A photograph of the townsfolk gathered about it shows the headman of the district attired in a Prince Albert coat. General Viscount Oshima, one of the heroes of the war, wrote the principal inscription, from which it appears that 1,200 heroes from the country and vicinity are so remembered.

Lenten Services Planned For St. Ignatius Church

Lent is a season set aside by Christians for training and developing the spiritual life. It is a penitential season and Christians are asked to deny themselves certain pleasures, not wrong in themselves, but in order that they may be more attentive to their soul's needs. The forty days of Lent commemorate the forty days that Christ fasted in the wilderness, and as Christ was made strong through fasting so are we made strong through denial of earthly pleasures and during this season not only Catholic churches including the Church of Rome and the Episcopal church have additional services but so do also the Protestant bodies.

This year the Lenten season should mean a great deal to all people, regardless of creed, they should be willing to sacrifice earthly pleasures for this short season. God has wonderfully blessed His people, granting us victory. But this victory came only through sacrifice, our men gladly sacrificed much, even to their lives. Surely we should be willing to sacrifice something in order that we may be more prepared to greet Christ on Easter day.

A splendid Lenten program has been planned for St. Ignatius Episcopal church and to all these services all are most cordially invited. The following visiting priests will preach each Thursday night and celebrate the Holy Eucharist on Friday morning at 7:30 a. m.

March 6, Rev. B. A. Turner, St. Philip's church, Chicago.

March 13, Rev. Joseph Anastasi, St. John's and St. Mary the Virgin Italian churches, Chicago.

March 20, Rev. M. J. VanZandt, St. Peter's church, Chicago.

March 27, Rev. W. S. Pond, Grace church, Chicago.

April 3, Rev. R. E. Carr, St. James church, South Bend, Ind.

April 10, Rev. E. S. White, Church of the Holy Apostles, Chicago.

April 15, Rev. Chester Hill, St. Lawrence church, Libertyville.

Rev. Lieutenant B. Smith, of the S. S. Peter and Paul Cathedral will also speak on a Sunday night, the date to be announced later. Mr. Smith was at one time in charge of St. Ignatius church in this village.

Rev. A. D. Kolkebeck

Milk Producers Hold Meeting

There will be a Milk Producer's meeting at the Antioch High School Saturday, March 1st, at 1:30 p. m. A good speaker will address the meeting on important subjects, also for those who have not settled last years dues to have chance to do so as they will be barred from any future meetings of the association if their names does not appear as paid up for 1918 by order of F. Scott, President. H. S. Mesage, Secretary.

To all Owners of Dogs

You are hereby notified that I will not allow any dog on my premises, as I have sheep, and I will be compelled to protect my property. Refer you to Chapter 8, Section 16, Illinois, Statute of 1913.

Dated at Antioch, Ill., this 21st day of February, 1919.

25w2 C. H. Griffin.

The Fragrant Weed.

The use of tobacco was first discovered in America when Columbus, in 1492, sent his first party to explore the island of Cuba. It was first observed that these herbs were burned and carried by the natives to perfume themselves. It was later discovered that these herbs were also used for chewing, and later as America was opened up and explored, it was observed that they were smoked in large quantities.

Music's Value in Home.

Music is so general in its inspiring appeal to our better emotions that we cannot afford to neglect its cultivation in the home. Few mothers realize the importance of training and association in this direction. One ventures to say that many men and women have been impelled to right living and accomplishment of high ideals by the intangible strain of music that runs like a bright thread of sentiment through the stress of busy days. Mechanical piano players and other ingenious musical devices threaten less personal participation in a onetime pleasure.

One Reason Girls Steal.

This bit of philosophy of a reformed girl thief was contained in an article in the People's Home Journal on the value of the probation law: "A girl can no more live without a few pleasures and pretty possessions than she can without food. Take it from me, girls don't want to steal. If they knew how to earn things for themselves, they wouldn't be bad. Some day there'll be a way found for girls to earn what they need before they get into trouble, not after. Then the whole world'll be different."

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Herman Meister of Milwaukee, after looking over the grounds with a view to establish a toy factory, decided to locate in Oconomowoc.

Wm. Douglas, of Ozaukee was fined \$15 and costs by an Oconomowoc justice for leaving his seven horses and four cows without food or water for a long time.

The convict camp at the state home at Union Grove maintained there by the state the past three years during the constructive work on the buildings, has been disbanded, and all remaining cons were returned to Waupun last Monday by special car.

The casualty lists last week contained the name of Walter Rohloff of Ft. Atkinson as slightly wounded in action. Mr. Rohloff has been home over a month and is now employed in the Bradley knitting works at Delavan.

A deserter from Ft. Atkinson has just been caught by the sheriff at Crosby, Minn. He was drafted in May last year as Edwin Geisel, and when he took french leave assumed the name of Edwin V. Nelson. His only defense is that he does not believe in war.

LeRoy Hansen, son of Mrs. Annie Hansen of Hebron, while playing at the home of some friends was accidentally shot in the right eye. The gun was standing in the corner of the room and he picked it up, when it immediately discharged, a shot penetrating the lens of one eye. His brother received a serious injury to his eye by having the lid caught in a hook and being badly torn only the week before.

Real Heart of Paris.

The Place de la Concorde is almost more the heart of Paris than the Place de l'Opera. In it the famous Rue de Rivoli ends and the Champs Elysees begins. It is the true termination of the Grand Boulevard, for Parisians consider the Rue Royale as part of that celebrated chain of wide cañoned streets. It is one of the most important and by far the most beautiful of the many "places" from which the main streets of Paris radiate.

Don't Tease Child.

Teasing has ruined the disposition of many a child. The parents are not likely to be guilty of such conduct, but older children in the family, or some other relative, may make the child's life utterly miserable by constant teasing. A thoughtless adult, intending to be playful, will keep a child struggling for some object, almost allowing him to get it over and over again, only to thwart the child's purpose, and so causing a wearing irritation.

Enough Said.

Brother and sister were parted for the first time, he going on a month's trip with their mother and father and she to spend the month with their grandparents. The leave taking was rather strained, as neither one of them quite knew what to say. Finally little brother walked up and putting his arms around his sister said: "Mardret, I'm your brother an' you're my sister."

Edible Alarm Clock.

It was late in the afternoon when the Scotch minister arrived at the farmhouse. The housewife suggested that perhaps he would like a cup of tea before he began the "exercises."

"Na, na," said he, "I aye tak my tea better when my work is done. You can put the pan on and leave the door ajar, an' I'll draw it close in the prayer when I the himm fizin."

Letter Of Appreciation Of Antioch's Help

The following letter received by the committee in charge of the money collected from the little boxes for the purpose of caring for French orphans will be of interest to all:

February 14, 1919.

My Dear Mrs. Darby:— We are delighted to know that Antioch will "adopt" two French War orphans and beg to assure you that it will be absolutely according to our custom to have the payments made monthly, i. e. \$3.00 each, save for one month in the year, when the payment should be \$3.50 in order that the entire sum for the year may amount to \$36.50.

Upon receipt of the returned pledges for these children, their names and addresses will be sent to you. Will you kindly indicate upon the cards the ages and sex you think that Antioch would prefer? I cannot tell you how grateful we are to you for the aid you are giving to these children and the men who have died for France. You can do nothing more valuable for the future of our heroic ally.

Sincerely yours,
Marion W. Angell.

Ten cents a day—thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year added to the small allowance of the French Government, will give a strong well trained child to the new France. Every penny of the money collected goes to the children. Expenses are paid from a separate fund.

The committees have lists of French children. As these children are 'adopted' their names with those of their 'adopters', are returned to France. At the beginning of every quarter the committee in France forwards the installments to the mothers or guardians by postal order. The postal order bears the name and address of the American donor. The distribution being made through the Government Post Office is in itself a guarantee of faithful disbursement, as the order remains on record in the postoffice archives for all time.

Will you help take care of these two little ones Antioch has adopted?

Mrs. Ralph Eastman Buried Last Monday

A message from Topeka, Kansas, reached here the fore part of the week telling of the death of Mrs. Ralph Eastman, a former resident of this village.

Mrs. Eastman was afflicted with a tubercular trouble and was in poor health at the time of her residence here and it was in order that she might be placed under the care of the family physician and at the same time be near to her parents and sisters that she and her husband decided to return to her old home at Topeka, about two years ago.

After their location in the west, her health continued to fail and about six months ago her condition became such that she has since been unable to leave her bed. Her death occurred the latter part of the past week and the funeral services were held on Monday last.

She is survived by her husband and a little daughter three years of age, besides her parents and three sisters and a large number of other relatives and friends.

Balsam Gum.

The gum of the balsam tree, the balsamum, is known commercially as Canada balsam, and is largely used in the manufacture of optical instruments and in various other ways about scientific laboratories. There is a constant market for it, the price varying with the quality and the supply. Some time ago a fair quality was worth cents per pound.

Snakes in the Ocean.

There may or may not be such a thing as a sea-serpent, but there certainly are snakes in the ocean. There are numerous varieties of small snakes that live in all oceans; then there are the eels, of course, which go from the salt water to the fresh. In the waters around southern Asia there lives the banded sea snake, which has stripes around its body and broad tail, and can swim with great speed.

The Hornpipe.

The "hornpipe" is an old English dance peculiar to England. In fact, one might almost say it was the chief dance of the British sailor, and is still. Modern "hornpipes" are in common time and of a more lively character than the ancient form. It is supposed to have received its name from the instrument which was played during its performance.

Daily Thought.

Our high respect for a well-man is praise enough of itself. Emerson.

BRIDE of BATTLE

A Romance of the American Army
Fighting on the Battlefields of France

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"Be silent, sir! Gentlemen," he continued, addressing Mark and the Colonel. "You are interested in knowing what happened to this man Hampton. He could not rid himself of the belief that justice, though slow, is pretty sure. He had faith in God. Unfortunately he had less faith in himself. Am I wronging you, Hampton?" he continued, addressing Hartley.

"No, sir," muttered the man on the stretcher, feebly.

"He wishes me to tell the whole story. He went to Cuba and flung in his lot with the rebels. He became disgusted with their means and methods, obtained a pardon from General Weyler, and took up his residence in Santiago. The outbreak of the war surprised him there. He knew that Santiago would fall, and he had been warned that he would receive short shrift at the hands of our people.

"He longed for death, but he had two things that kept alive the desire for life. One was his child, the other the desire for vindication, which had become a monomania. He tried to escape into the jungle. He saw that it was hopeless.

"He was hiding in a little hut when he heard footsteps. An American soldier, who had strayed from his company, was coming into the clearing. At that moment a stray bullet caught him in the head, killing him instantly. Hampton saw his chance. He took off the dead man's clothing and put it on; he dressed the body in his own. He knew that by this means he could pass through the lines in the guise of a wounded man, until he had a chance to get rid of his uniform in the cabin of some Cuban, who would be only too well pleased to give him some rags in exchange for it. And, leaving his money and papers on the dead man, he knew that he left his identity behind, for the bullet had destroyed the features.

"There was the child—but Hampton knew that he could take her no further. With the Americans she would receive food—which he had not—and shelter and protection. Afterward he would regain her. He lurked in the bushes until he saw Captain Wallace appear, watched him, trusted him, and went away.

"He learned of the child's adoption, and for years he haunted her home, her school, all places that were her residence, ever craving her, ever restrained by the realization that, till his name was cleared, he had no right to her. His idea of vindication had become, as I said, a monomania.

"Now, gentlemen, I have little time to spare, but I must carry this story to the end. I said that he had less faith in himself than he had in God. Once, for three years, Hampton lost his child. She had gone to San Francisco. In his despair he went to Wash-

"No, sir, it is not!" thundered the General. "It is on the evidence of the woman Hilda Morshelm, alias Kenson, secured by Hampton under circumstances which—"

Kellerman uttered a low cry; he was trembling now, and all his bravado seemed to have oozed away.

"This woman, strangely enough, loved her confederate," went on the General remorselessly, fixing his eyes full on Kellerman's now, while Kellerman blinked like a bat in daylight, and turned his head weakly from side to side, as if under the intolerable glare of a searchlight. "Her claims on him were strong enough, God knows! She wanted him to marry her, to take her away from the old scenes that they might have a chance to redeem their wretched lives together. He had promised her that so many times—and the worst of women is as wax in the hands of the man she loves.

"But he had become infatuated with another, with a girl as much above him as—"

With a cry that seemed hardly human Colonel Howard sprang toward Kellerman, his fingers twitching as if he sought to fasten them about his throat. Mark caught him and held him, while the old man swayed to and fro, his outstretched arm extended toward Kellerman as if in imprecation.

Eleanor, at Hartley's side, did not even look toward them.

"This woman, Morshelm—Kenson—whatever you call her, came to France, upon receipt of a message which had cut her to the heart, shown her the hopelessness of her dreams, and taught her that the one man in whom she had believed was worthless clay. To do her justice, let us suppose that, even in her worst act, she had been sustained by a sense of duty to her country.

"She met her confederate in an inn at a village not far distant. Frantic at her appearance, he induced her to let him drive her back through the lines, and on the way renewed his lying promises. This time she doubted him.

"Two men had overheard their conversation. One was Captain Wallace, whom the pair had broken as they broke poor Hampton. Him the traitor had seen, and he devised a scheme to send him to the trenches and contrive to have him sent on a false and fatal errand. With that point I shall not now deal. The other man was Hampton, who had enlisted under an alias, in the belief that he would obtain a clue that would unmask the traitor. He contrived to go back through the lines, found the woman, and somehow—perhaps by God's wonderful mercy—obtained her signed confession—which I have here, in full!"

He wheeled upon Kellerman. "Major Kellerman," he said in a deep voice that vibrated almost with pity, so charged with significance that its meaning could not escape either Howard or Mark, "you are under arrest. You will go toward your quarters, first removing your belt and arms."

Kellerman saluted weakly and stumbled out of the cave. The General looked at Mark.

"The soldier Weston receives a free and full pardon for his valor in the field this day," he said. "He is also discharged honorably from the service of the United States government."

Mark looked at the general in astonishment; this was the last thing that he desired.

The General approached and clapped him on the shoulder. "Captain Wallace," he said, "your written resignation from the United States army cannot be accepted, owing to the state of war. After the war it will receive consideration. In the meantime you will resume your duties on the headquarters staff."

Tears rushed to Mark's eyes. He tried to speak, he was conscious that the General and Howard were shaking him by the hand; and then a quick glance from Eleanor drew him to where she knelt by Hartley.

A single look showed him that the man was dying.

Mark knelt on one side of him, with Eleanor facing him over the stretcher. The bearers, who had fallen back, stood still as images behind. And behind them Mark had the dim consciousness in the background of his mind of Kellerman, broken as he had broken so many, and fumbling, always fumbling, now with his tunic, now with the belt that he was trying to detach with shaking fingers.

"Hartley!" whispered Mark, holding the dying man's hand in his. "That was you today—I missed you, but I believed in you. You saved me."

There was a fluttering pressure of Mark's hand in turn. Hampton was speaking; he was asking for the Colonel.

"I am here, Hampton," said Colonel Howard in a choked voice, as he leaned over him.

"You believe in me now, sir?" muttered the dying man, rolling his head unwearily in the effort to see.

"May God forgive me, Hampton! May she—your wife—forgive me. Tell her that, and tell her her words came true. I betrayed my best friend, and I've suffered for it, and I shall suffer to the last day of my life."

"She forgives you, Howard," said Hampton, speaking now with such solemnity that his words seemed to his listeners to be inspired. "There's only one thing—I want, Howard, old man."

"Yes, my dear boy—yes, Hampton."

"Put my name—back on the mess list," whispered Hampton.

Through his tears Mark was conscious that the interminable fumbling outside the cave had ceased. As Hampton fell back there came the sudden crack of a revolver shot.

The General's form blocked the entrance as they raised their heads. Mark placed his hands across Eleanor's eyes and drew her away.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Perhaps it was because they had seen so many horrors during the past four-and-twenty hours that these seemed all to have fallen away that night at staff headquarters. There was a brief hour of rest after interminable labors, the lines had been held and the great assault repelled in confusion; for that hour every man seemed bent upon forgetting the incidents of war, and something like gaiety ruled in the messroom.

All the past seemed very far away to Captain Mark Wallace as he stood with Eleanor in the little cottage garden.

"When the auto comes to take you back to the hospital I shall feel that my new life has lost the best part of its promise," said Mark.

It was a long and extraordinarily imaginative speech for him, and he stood shamefaced after he had said it, like a boy who has delivered a grown man's aphorism.

"Captain Mark," said Eleanor, "you knew who I was, and you could not—you could not have believed my father innocent, and yet you had faith in me. You must have suffered when I used to talk about my dreams of him, and you hid your suffering and your knowledge because of me."

"That was nothing, Eleanor."

"Captain Mark," she whispered, bending toward him. "I—I kissed you today."

"That was nothing, Eleanor."

"Captain Mark! What do you mean? How dare you!"

Mark looked utterly disconcerted. "I mean—I mean, Eleanor, I'm just your old guardian—a sort of old friend, you know, and you were glad I had come back safe."

"O, Captain Mark!" said Eleanor, shaking with helpless laughter which disconcerted him still more; and yet he thought her lashes were wet with tears. "Captain Mark, are you really going to make me say it?"

"Say what, my dear?"

"That it ought to have been you."

"But you mustn't let that worry you, Eleanor. It's often done in such cases—I just thought you were too old to kiss. You know, I wanted to—"

"O thank you, thank you," said Eleanor wearily. "Captain Mark, you dear, absurd guardian of mine, I see you aren't going to spare me. So listen. I love you, and have loved you only, and nobody but you, all through my life, from the time I got your first letters to the time you came to see me at the Misses Harpers' school, and from then to now."

Mark looked at her in incredulous joy; he was no longer capable of feeling astonishment, but it all seemed like a happy dream, unreliable but, while it lasted, dear beyond all imagining.

"The Colonel knew it. And—others. Everybody did but you. And you know why I have told you what I've often pinched myself to keep from telling you? Because you loved me without exactly knowing it."

"But I did know it, my dear."

"Without exactly knowing it, and when you admitted a little bit of it to yourself you were prompted to commit those foolish acts, to be so rude to me and hurt me so much. But a woman is never deceived. She always knows. I knew."

"My dear," said Mark solemnly, "you have been everything in the world to me since that very first day outside Santiago."

"Of course I have. As you have been to me. And that is why I told you, so that we two should not be unhappy all our lives. You see, dear Captain Mark, it isn't as if you didn't care for me. If I had cared and you hadn't, I should have hidden my feelings and never let you dream of them, and you never would have. So it's really you who have told me all this, and I've just been interpreting your thoughts, because all I did just now was to tell you what you wanted to tell me without knowing that you wanted to tell me what you did want all the time. Isn't that so, Captain Mark?"

"Yes," answered Mark, feeling completely at sea, but incapable of contradicting anything that Eleanor chose to say.

"Isn't that so, Mark, dear?"

"Of course it is," said Mark.

"So you have actually told me that you care for me, and you want me to give you my answer. Is that what you want me to understand, Captain Mark?"

"Yes, my dear, of course it is," answered Mark.

Eleanor looked down thoughtfully. "Well, I'm not sure," she said, in a meditative manner. "You know, you have been terribly, abominably rude to me so often."

Mark had a great horror of losing her.

"And you've broken your solemn promise, and you can't imagine what a shock that gave me, because I idealized you in a childish way, and I never dreamed that you were capable of not keeping your word, Captain Mark."

"I, Eleanor?" asked Mark in bewilderment. "Eleanor, surely I never promised anything that I didn't do."

"Do you remember that evening in Washington, the evening when you came to see us, and we didn't get on well together at all, at first?"

"And suddenly you became the little girl that I had adopted, Eleanor."

"And suddenly you became my dear Uncle Mark again! Well, do you re-



"I Love You and Have Loved You Only."

member promising me that you would never give me up any more, no matter who might seem to have a better claim on me? Do you remember that, Captain Mark—Mark?"

"Of course I do, dear, but you were speaking of guardians."

"I, Captain Mark? Guardians?" she asked. "I was speaking of—"

"Of Colonel Howard and me."

"Of you, dear. Just of you," answered Eleanor. "So won't you please, please not make me humble myself again, and take me into your arms and—"

—and—kiss me!"

(THE END.)

SURELY SOME CRAP SHOOTER

Dusky Stevedore in France Was Rapidly Getting Rich at Expense of His Comrades.

They used to shoot some craps in stevedore company No. —, but they don't any more. This is a consequence of a stern company order issued after a prolonged argument with the dice which followed the first payday on this side.

There was a game at every opportunity for about a week, and then came a lull. Simultaneously with the lull the men began to turn up shy of apparel and equipment. Investigation disclosed that one dusky private with a pair of dice that behaved particularly well had made a sensational clean-up.

He had gathered most of the francs in the company in the first three days and then started on personal effects. At the conclusion of the series he had nearly enough francs to finance a war of his own and more clothes than the supply sergeant, not to speak of 36 identification tags, seven boxes of O.C. pills, a bottle of castor oil, 11 towels, most of the soap in the company and a packing case full of other articles. At the suggestion of the captain he returned all of the belongings and most of the francs.

"Ah learned dat game in de old Tenth cavalry," he exclaimed, "and Ah just wanted to show dese new soldiers dat dey didn't know nuffin' about it!" —Stars and Stripes.

Self-Sacrifice.

"Hns the war made any change in Spongeleigh?"

"I should say so!"

"In what respect?"

"Spongeleigh says that in view of the fact that his friends are buying Liberty bonds and contributing to war philanthropies, he considers it his patriotic duty not to borrow more than \$5 at a time from any of them." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

WRIGLEY'S

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land



YOU know the realm of childhood dreams is a land of sweets.

Make some of those dreams a delightful reality by taking home

WRIGLEY'S

frequently.

How about tonight?

SEALED TIGHT
KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor
Lasts!



Grow Wheat in Western Canada

One Crop Often Pays for the Land



Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms, Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—

land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Government of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to Grain Growing and Stock Raising.

Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain.

Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements); For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

Unsuitable.

"That was too young a lot you sent me for my vessel."

"Too young?"

"Yes, my vessel is a bark, and I want old sea dogs."

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

A woman will forgive a man about anything—except the fact that he beat her at her own game.

It sometimes happens that a domestic explosion is the result of a lot of theories getting into a man's mind.

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

Tobacco growing has been developed to a large extent in Denmark during the war.

Kauri gum has been exported from New Zealand to the value of \$100,000,000.

The Collector's Retort.

"Call again some day," said he to the collector. "I haven't any money today."

"This bill has been running a long while now."

"I know it. But I'll pay it some day. If I don't you can collect it from my life insurance when I die."

"I'm not so sure of that. If you don't pay the life insurance companies any better than you pay us, there won't be any life insurance."

Some people get so far on their nerve sometimes they can't get back.

When a woman of forty laughs heartily she really means it.

Dogmatism is pupplism that has obtained its growth.

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Bronchial Troubles

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by using promptly a dependable remedy—

PISO'S



"You Are Under Arrest."

ington, he sought out Hilda Morshelm, who was still playing her trade, and begged, as he had never begged anyone, that she would vindicate his name.

There was a stillness as of utter death inside the little cave.

"She saw in him one of those useful spies such as her organization used, broken men with inside knowledge of conditions. She used him, held out promises, broke them; in his despair he made himself a slave to her and— and her confederate, forgetting his manhood and what he had been. Time and again they broke faith with him. He had just realized that he had nothing to hope for from them when Cap-

"Yes, as appeared on the scene," Kellerman, as a rotten dog, sir," said "It is on such a ghost of a smile, same—"

gence that you pre-

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J

What Does It Mean?

The first duty of the Senate and the country in the consideration of the proposed constitution of the league of nations is to find out what the document means. The draft of the constitution cabled to America and printed in the press is in very general terms, vague indefinite and incomplete. For the information of the country and Congress, and particularly of the Senators who are alone responsible for the ratification of any treaty before it becomes effective, the President should appear before Congress in open session to explain the various provisions and to answer questions regarding their purpose, meaning and probable effect.

Any agreement binding the American people or any other people should be definite, explicit in its language, and its effect made known long enough in advance to permit full and free discussion. Particularly is this true of an international agreement which imposes new obligations upon us—obligations which other nations may call upon us to fulfill at the peril of our national honor. In our internal affairs was may sometimes excuse looseness of language in the framing of laws, although even this is an evil serious in its nature. But self-interest will point out the paths of harmonious adjustment where internal controversies alone are involved. It is not so with international rights, obligations and controversies. Where a multitude of diverging and adverse interests are certain to be involved, as in a world peace treaty, no word or syllable or punctuation mark should be inserted or omitted that will leave room for possible doubt as to the new rights we acquire or the new obligations we assume. Our own laws we can change at will—our international obligations are beyond our control.

In every essential, the proposed League constitution is vague and incomplete. It does not define the limitations upon the powers of the league of nations. It does not prescribe the powers and duties of the proposed body of delegates. It places no boundaries upon the powers of the executive council. It mentions without defining the secretariat or the secretary general. It imposes a general and vague obligation of financial support without prescribing any means or limitations upon the power of raising funds. Unlike the American constitution, which was a perfectly clear description of the form of government which should constitute the Republic, the proposed constitution of the League of Nations is involved, and utterly lacking in either logical order or specific provisions. With all its clearness and directness, the American constitution has required much interpretation by the courts, but upon only one point was there an essential lack—a specific declaration as to the indissolubility of the Union. Upon that question we fought a war.

The constitution of the League of Nations is weak in the same respect. But it is weak and uncertain in almost every other respect, as well.

Republicans generally, and Republicans in the Senate particularly, are cordially favorable to some plan, which shall commit the moral forces of mankind to maintain peace, to frown upon war and to promote justice in the international relationships. But there is good reason to doubt the wisdom of the United States becoming a party to a league of nations which puts at an end our cherished national rights and our boasted American advantages. There can be not the least doubt that it would be the extreme folly to bind this nation to a league whose powers and limitations are incapable of exact statement in language every intelligent citizen may understand. First of all, we should have an explicit statement as to the indissolubility of the league, and then we should have a clear and unmistakable declaration of the powers conferred upon the league with an express provision that all powers not bestowed upon the league, directly and not by implication, are reserved to several nations. Let us find out now to what new obligations the President would bind the American people.

A few of the many questions that might be asked of the President or any proponent of the suggested constitution of the league of nations are:

After a nation has entered the league, can it withdraw?

If so, by what process can it withdraw?

Can it withdraw without fulfilling accrued obligations?

If a nation cannot withdraw, by what means will its continued membership be enforced?

What limitations are there upon the league as a whole?

What provision is there for determining whether the league has exceeded its jurisdiction?

What is the duty of a nation that thinks the league has demanded of it a service not within the vested power of the league.

PAY AND FILE
INCOME TAX
BEFORE MAR. 15U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau
Gives Warning That Severe
Penalties Will Be Enforced.WOMEN WITHIN LAW'S SCOPE;
HOW THEY REPORT INCOME

The Income Tax drive comes to a close on Saturday night, March 15. All payments and returns due on that date under the provisions of the new Revenue Law must be in the hands of local Internal Revenue Collectors before their offices close that night.

The Income Tax is being collected to meet the war expenses. Every person who should and tooted his horn on Armistice Day is now called upon to contribute his share of the cost of winning the war.

The laggards and the dodgers will face severe fines and jail sentences. The Internal Revenue Bureau announces that its officers will check us all up, to see that every person who comes within the scope of the Income Tax law did his share.

Where to Pay and File.

Residents of Illinois should file their returns and pay taxes to the nearest of the following Collectors of Internal Revenue: Julius F. Smetanka, Chicago; Edward D. McCabe, Peoria; John L. Pickering, Springfield; John M. Rapp, East St. Louis.

Payments sent by mail should be attached to the returns and should be in the form of check, money order or draft. Cash payments by mail are sent at the taxpayer's risk of loss.

If you are unable to make your return personally because of illness, absence or incapacity an agent or legal representative may make your return.

If there are any doubtful points as to your items of income or allowable deductions you should get in touch at once with a Revenue officer or a banker for advice.

Women Pay Tax.

Women are subject to all the requirements of the Income Tax. Whether single or married, a woman's income from all sources must be considered.

If unmarried or if living apart from her husband she must make her return for 1918 if her net income was \$1,000 or over.

If married and living with her husband her income must be considered with the husband's in determining the liability for a return. Their joint income, less the credits allowed by law, is subject to normal tax. The wife's net income is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Husband and wife file jointly, as a rule. If the husband does not include his wife's income in his return the wife must file a separate return.

Severe Penalties.

The new Revenue Law places severe penalties on a person who fails to make return on time, refuses to make return or renders a fraudulent return. For failure to make return and pay tax on time a fine of not more than \$1,000 is imposed and 25 per cent of the tax due is added to the assessment. For refusing wilfully to make return or for making a false or fraudulent return there is a fine of not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both.

Farmers' Income Taxable.

Every farmer and ranchman who had a fair or a good year in 1918 must heed the Income Tax this year. He must consider all his income as taxable. He is entitled to deduct from his gross income all amounts expended in carrying on his farm. The cost of farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements cannot be deducted. The cost of live stock, either for resale or for breeding purposes, is also regarded as investment.

Overtime and Bonuses Taxed.

Salary and wage earners must consider as taxable every item received from employers and from other sources. Bonuses and overtime pay are to be reported as well as the regular payments.

Allowances for Losses.

Losses sustained in 1918 and not covered by insurance are deductible items if incurred in the taxpayer's business or trade, in any transaction undertaken for profit or arising from fire, storm, shipwreck or other casualty or from theft.

SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY
INCOME TAX PAYER.

Washington, D. C. — "The rights of all persons now filing Income Tax returns are amply protected by provisions for abatements, refunds and appeals," says Commissioner Daniel C. Roper.

"Every person can be sure of a square deal. No person is expected to pay more than his share of tax. His share is determined solely by the amount and nature of his net income for 1918 as defined in the law."

"Abatement petitions are dealt with open-mindedly. Refunds will be made in every case where too much tax is erroneously collected."

"The Income Tax is 'on the level' all the way through."

CLAIM CURE FOR GLANDERS

Italian Savants' Discovery, If True, Will Have Earned Them the Gratitude of Mankind.

The reviews of medicine and veterinary surgery speak of important researches looking to the cure of glanders, which afflicts horses and may also attack man, who almost invariably succumbs.

At the beginning of the war the spread of glanders, especially among the quadrupeds of the Third Italian army, suggested to Colonel Commanding Dr. E. Bertetti, director of the veterinary service of the army, the idea of utilizing the victims of glanders in making experiments in regard to its curability.

Obtaining permission of the war ministry and the supreme command of the army, the experiments were begun at Caorle in a sanitarium rigorously quarantined and equipped with all the latest scientific and surgical appliances.

Dr. Guido Finzi, head of the Institute of Pathology and Medical Clinics of the Superior Veterinary School of Turin, assisted Doctor Bertetti. After two years they announced that glanders was curable, not only in its chronic stages but also in its process of evolution.

The importance of the discovery and the evidence of the results obtained led the two experimenters to ask for a commission to make practical tests of their discoveries. The results fully confirmed the facts announced by Doctors Bertetti and Finzi.

PUT HYPNOTISM TO GOOD USE

Australian Physician Announces That He Has Cured War Stammering by Its Employment.

Writing in the Medical Journal of Australia, Dr. Clarence G. Godfrey states that during the past two years a number of cases have been referred to him for treatment by hypnotic suggestion, in which stammering or stuttering had developed, or had been revived, after years of disappearance, as the result of shell shock or of various war stresses. Sometimes a hypnotized patient has been told to keep on repeating some well-known nursery rhyme and not to cease at the signal to awake, although in the middle of the rhyme, but to keep on talking. He will usually manifest his astonishment at finding himself talking without difficulty. Sometimes a patient will converse on waking without realizing that his stammering has disappeared until his attention is drawn to it with amusing effect. In one case the patient spoke perfectly in sleep at the first attempt to hypnotize him, although he had had a very bad stutter for eight months past, being almost inarticulate. He woke in a few minutes apparently cured and has been free from stutter ever since.

It has been noticed that every case treated, even the worst, has been able to speak far better in the hypnotic state than out of it.

Little-Known Hero.

Of the many stories of heroism during the war on which official records are silent but which are being brought forth with relaxation of the censorship is that of Captain Larcombe of the antiaircraft defenses of the London (Eng.) district. His job for four years has been to find and dispose of German aerial bombs that failed to explode when dropped on London.

After each air raid, and in the early part of the war there were many, Larcombe and his men would go about the city seeking the "ducks." It was dangerous work entailing them from wherever they happened to drop, transporting them out of the city and exploding or otherwise destroying them. During the excitement after a raid few people thought of the bombs that failed to "go off," but all of them have ceased to be a menace to the city.

'Ware Souvenirs.

Even "kultur" has its limitations. One of these is brought out in a letter from Private Ralph G. Kilbon of the Sixteenth engineers. He says: "I am in a dugout that was very lastly abandoned by a 'kultured' Boche. He was 'kultured' enough to have a nice feather tick in his bunk, which I appreciate in spite of the fact that even his 'kultur' didn't keep it from being alive. However, he left me his helmet for a box and plenty of candles to light up the place. There is everything in the line of souvenirs that one could ask, but everything I have goes on my back, with an overcoat, blankets, raincoat, shelter tent and extra clothes, so the souvenirs will stay just about where they are, unless somebody comes along with a truck."

Breaking It Gently.

Kind Old Lady (visiting penitentiary)—Ah, my poor fellow; you look like an honest man. Why did they put you here?

Poor Fellow—Yer right; it was a shame, leddy. They put me here just fer tryin' to open up a little business.

Kind Old Lady—Why, that was an outrage! What kind of a business was it?

Poor Fellow—The little business on the front of a safe.

Saw Another Chance.

"Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."

"Is it?"

"Yes, it is, and you know it."

"Well, it's a good thing you told me. I can let you have a bargain in a canoe."—Kansas City Journal.

THIS TELLS HOW TO
FIGURE INCOME TAX

Squarely Up to Every Individual
to Get Busy by March 15
or Suffer Penalty.

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week, and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

This word of advice is being given out by Internal Revenue men. Returns and payments are being collected in Illinois by the following Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Julius F. Smetanka.

Edward D. McCabe.

John L. Pickering.

John M. Rapp.

Every aid of their offices and field forces is being given freely to the public.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

Did You Earn This Much?

Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$10.25 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040 A. That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government.

The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband or wife and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

Taxable Income.

An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt.

Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts ascertained to be worthless and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal, living or family expense, any amount spent for improving property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

Figuring the Tax.

Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemption. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent; on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

Business House Returns.

Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any person must file an information return with the Government. Banks may be secured from the Collector.

Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

INCOME TAX PAYS
FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.

"Viewed in its largest and truest sense, the payment of taxes is payment for benefits received or expected. Only from a narrow and essentially selfish and shortsighted viewpoint can the individual propose to himself the evasion of tax liability as a desirable course of action."

—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

J. C. JAMES

Licensed Embalmer and
Undertaker

Calls Answered Day or
Night

Phone 149 M.

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.
Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted
At Keulman's Jewelry Store
Antioch, Ill.

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557, M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and
third Monday evening of
every month in the Woodmen
hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting
Neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

J. L. REDDING, D. V. M.
Veterinary Surgeon

Calls Answered Promptly

Phones: Antioch, 164 R 1
Local, 1 L, 1 S, 1 L.

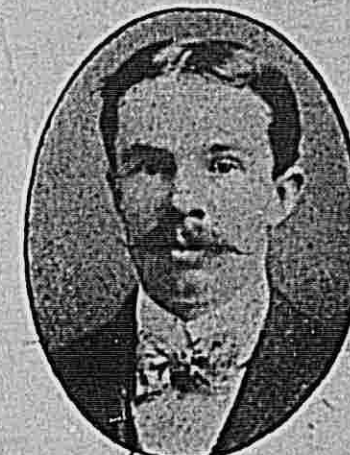
RUSSELL, ILL.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of
jewelry at less than cost. At half the
price you pay regular stores

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago



P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of
values and gets the highest
prices. Farm sales a specialty.
For dates, call this
office, or Phone 111-M
Zion City, Ill.

The
Vacuum
Cleaner

It cleans---It cleans
absolutely---it draws
out dust and dirt
and particles you
don't want there
from rugs, hangings,
upholstry---from
anything you bring
to its aggressive
notice.

Don't you want to own one?
It's a household institution.

We sell the

FEDERAL
Vacuum Cleaner
on monthly payments
Public Service Co.
OF NORTHERN ILL.

ZION INSTITUTIONS AND
INDUSTRIES

Department No. 4 Phone 49 or 31

Zion Cement Stave Silos

Write for Prices

House Moving House Raising
Window and Door Screens

Ington
who
begged,
"one, the
name."

Local and Personal Happenings

Miss Julia Hockney spent over Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark spent Wednesday in Chicago.

Wm. Koulman spent the fore part of the week in Chicago.

Leland Watson was home from Lake Forest over Sunday.

Miss Marie Johannott of Chicago was home Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lois Sowles moved her restaurant to the Felter building Wednesday.

Across the Frontier with a six shooter. Monroe Salisbury in "Winner Takes All."

Several from here were in attendance at the mask ball at Burlington Friday evening.

Miss Mary Pollock of Chicago, spent the first of the week with her parents here.

N. Baker has rented the C. S. Richards' farm and will move thereon about the first of March.

Mabel Stickles returned home Sunday evening after having spent a few days with her aunt at Oak Park.

Misses Blanche Stickles and Ella Besch of Racine spent Sunday with the former's parents at this place.

Dr. Yule of Chicago spoke in the interests of the Anti-Saloon league, at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

J. Mann of Chicago has bought the N. Baker farm on the Hickory road, and will take possession the first of March.

Ash Wednesday comes next Wednesday, March 5th, and there will be service in St. Ignatius Episcopal church at 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 7:40 p. m.

The B. M. C. Mystic club of St. Ignatius church will give a "penny social" next Saturday in the Guild room. The doors open at 7:00 p. m., and admission is one cent.

Miss Doud entertained Mr. Oliver of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Saturday, and in the evening gave a party in his honor at the A. G. Watson home.

Hessel Faber commonly called "Snowball" by his friends, who is now stationed at Columbus, Ohio, is enjoying a short furlough and is spending it with his friends in this locality.

The officers to be filled at the coming Village primary election seem to be going begging, as up to the last day of voting no one seems willing to present his name to the voters at the coming primary to be held March 11th.

The following local was clipped from a Milwaukee paper and will be of interest to many of our readers: Arcade alleys. Mrs. Effie Seymour, one of Milwaukee's coming woman bowlers, rolled fourteen games for an average of 178 and had the high game of 254.

The Alter Society of St. Peter's church will hold a card party and dance in the Woodman hall Thursday evening, Feb. 27, for the benefit of St. Peter's church. Tickets 25 cents a person. Everybody come and have a good time.

Miss Addie Schaffer will hold her spring opening on Monday of next week and invites the ladies of Antioch and vicinity to call and inspect her line of new spring millinery which includes all the newest and most up to date styles.

The local basket ball team, in charge of Mr. Adams started this (Thursday) morning for Elgin where they will take part in the basket ball tourney. The Antioch boys will play their first game Friday with West Chicago as opponents.

The losing side in the recent Royal Neighbor campaign gave a cafeteria supper to the candidates and the winners, in the Woodman hall Tuesday evening. The supper was served at six o'clock and about seventy partook of the repast. After the tables were removed from the hall the meeting was called to order and the initiatory work was conferred upon three candidates. At the close of the meeting dancing was indulged in for a short time. Every one present had the best kind of a time.

TAX NOTICE

Will be at Williams Bros., store commencing Wednesday, March 6th, to receive taxes.

L. B. Grice.

FOR SALE

Aermotors, Windmill, Repairs, Water Supply and Stock Tanks Full Line of Pumps and Engines W. J. CHINN, Agent, Antioch, Ill.

Monroe Salisbury in "Winner Takes All" at the Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. George Kuhaupt spent over Sunday with relatives in Milwaukee.

Sunday at the Majestic a Triangle Production entitled "Station Content."

Chas. Hughes of Manto, S. D., is visiting friends in Antioch and vicinity.

Mrs. Harry Berbe spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. Joseph Kohout at Libertyville.

See Monroe Salisbury in "Winner Takes All" at the Majestic Saturday. Love Thy Enemy But Shoot First. He Blazed his Declaration of Independence.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held Wednesday, March 5. Supper served as usual. Everyone welcome. Dora Sabin, Sec.

L. H. Hoffman is the owner of a hunting boat that is the envy of his friends. It is one that he built himself and is an excellent piece of workmanship.

Monroe Salisbury in "Winner Takes All." A sensational feature of a man dancing at the house of a Cattle Baron, who has hired a gun man to kill him on sight.

In the basket ball game between Antioch and the Gurnee Township High School teams, played at the Antioch high school last Friday evening, the local team came out easy winners, the score standing 62 to 9 in favor of Antioch.

For Sale

Having decided to change climate for a while. Will offer for sale the following. Two modern houses with 1/2 acre of land with each, one vacant lot at Channel Lake, one horse, buggy and harness, one pony, buggy and harness, two wagon, double harness, wagon box, 6-horse engine, 2-horse motor, pump jack, stock tank, line shaft, pulleys, 8 different kinds block of moulds, brick molds, tile machine, stoves, chairs and chickens. Lee Savage

On Loving.

"What I can't understand is that if people want to be loved—and everybody does—why in the name of goodness don't they do a little loving on their own account? You needn't expect to get what you don't give." "Kitty Canary," by Kate L. Boshier.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. F. R. HUBER, Sec'y. FRANK KANDLIK, W. M. The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LOTTIE JOHNSON, W. M. CHARITY HILLEBRAND, Sec'y.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R ALSO FARMER'S LINE

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business J. E. BROOK, Banker

Automobile Painting

Now is the time to have your auto painted. First class work. Prices right.

JOHN TRAYNOR, Antioch, Ill.

Phone 144 w

At Edgar's Garage

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL C. NIEMAN, Mgr. Phone Canal 4478 OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

Dr. Warriner was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Next Wednesday at the Majestic Vivian Martin in "Little Miss Optimist." A Paramount Picture.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE CHEAF—Bee hives. Inquire of Mrs. Jeff Smith. Antioch. 21tf

FOR SALE or RENT—A 6 1/2 acre farm near Antioch on the Hickory road. Inquire of N. Baker. 21tf

FOR SALE—Fine eating potatoes. Donald A. McKay. Trevor, Wisconsin. Phone Wilmet 344. 24w2

FOR SALE—A brown mare 3 years old, well broke and sound. Weight 1100. Frank Harden.

FOR SALE—Sixteen 3 weeks old pigs. Inquire of August Panknin on the Chris Loof farm, Lake Bluff.

FOR SALE—Giant strain S. C. Black Minorca eggs \$1.50 per setting. Order in advance. Wm. S. Dupre. 25m2

FOR SALE—Aristocrat Barred Rock cockrels, pure strain, also eggs for hatching. Chas. Alvers, Antioch. 24w3

FOR RENT—House with city water, good cistern, cellar, and large garden, on North Main street. Inquire of Mrs. E. Cubbon. 22tf

FOR SALE—Team of work horses, high bred Percheron mares. Weight 3300. Call on Thos. Barosko, Pikeville, Wis., or address him at Pleasant Prairie. 24w2

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs for hatching. Martin stran. Thirteen eggs for \$1.00. Inquire of Mrs. H. A. Illotson, Antioch. 24w4

FOR SALE—A pair of black mares, well matched, coming 7 years old this spring, weight of team 2400. Inquire of Judd VanDuzer. 21w2

FOR SALE—Two colts coming 3 years old, 1 1/2-year-old mare, well broke, one stallion bred in 1912. Pure bred French draft, broke to work. Inquire of H. Skiff, Antioch, Route 1. 25w

FOR RENT—My place of ten acres, situated on the Beach Grove road, one and one half miles from Antioch. Good buildings, good orchard and near school. Inquire of Mrs. V. S. Mooney 22tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house on Johnson street, city water, electric lights, good drainage, good large barn, large lot with good garden room. House cleaned and ready for occupancy. Rent reasonable. Inquire of W. R. Williams. 22w4

REAL estate sold and exchanged on sale no commission, want summer homes, farms and summer resorts, have cash customers or good Chicago property to exchange. List your property with John Heim, 3148 North Ashland avenue next to Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill. 22w4

INGALLS BROS. OPTOMETRISTS

Graduates of McCormick Optical College

EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED ARTIFICIAL EYES

TIBET OPEN TO CHRISTIANS

Officials Have Invited Missionaries to Enter Freely into the "Forbidden Land."

Those disciples of Christ who interest themselves in foreign missions are aroused over an invitation coming to American disciples from Tibet, according to the Boston Evening Transcript. This land, occupying the "roof of the world," has heretofore been practically closed to all foreigners. That it has been so was due, so Tibet officials tell American disciples, to the influence of China. Now Tibet has thrown off Chinese control and one of its first acts is to appeal for Christian missionaries. The disciples have a mission station at Batang one of the farthest west cities of China, nearly 3,000 miles up the Yangtze river.

A venturesome American doctor, sent out by the disciples, journeyed 18 days farther west, getting into Tibet and into a city wherein disease in its worst form, unattended and not understood, ravaged the people. The doctor set up an impromptu clinic and dispensary. The relief was so great that one of the highest elvic officials in all Tibet begged him to stay, or if he could not do so to return, build a hospital and official Tibet would help him.

Now the disciples argue that here is a call they are not at liberty to ignore. Their missionary society has acted to this effect. An appeal has been made for four families, two of them physician families, to go. It is said there are no hospitals, no churches, no schools, no Christian agencies of any kind in that country of 4,000,000 people. American manufactured goods are beginning to reach Tibet and Scotch whisky has been there for a decade or two.

OLD BOXER DIES ON FIELD

Dick Burge, Once Well Known in This Country Met His Death Fighting in France.

Late Private Richard Burge of the First Surrey rifles never was a quitter, and, despite the fact that he was at the half century mark, he enlisted and died the death of a soldier. He was once the lightweight champion of England, and was born December 19, 1865.

Dick Burge was a name well known to the fight fans on both sides of the Atlantic 20 years or so ago, chiefly because of his remarkable battle with Kid Lavigne for the lightweight championship of the world. Dick was several inches taller than the Sgianaw Kid, and he had a considerable advantage in weight, but, much to his surprise and that of the English fans, he was knocked out in the seventeenth round. He gave a good account of himself before he fell, however, and there were times when the Kid had reason to fear that he had taken on too good a man. After Burge quit the ring he became a fight promoter. That was in 1900. He enlisted as a volunteer in the British army in 1915 and served with the colors for three years. —Detroit Free Press.

Rulers With Business Instincts. At the outset of his imperial career the grandfather of the former German kaiser, Frederick William, owed his accumulation of money to his commercial dealings. One of his commercial undertakings was to start milk-roads, which did exceedingly well, in spite of being carried on sub rosa, for the German courtiers found that the imperial favor was dependent upon their patronizing the imperial dairy. In this way the old emperor created a huge milk monopoly in various cities, and reaped a correspondingly large profit. Kaiser Wilhelm himself had keen commercial instincts, and had a finger in most of the big German undertakings. In Germany it was currently reported that Balth was merely the figure-head of the North German Lloyd line of steamships, and that the kaiser was the real man at the helm, and the same thing was said of many other money-making concerns.

Avery's Pride.

Conservative—By the way, Avery, I understand you want the universal franchise!

Avery—Yes!

Con.—Why, man, do you want your wife to become a politician?

Avery—It isn't that exactly. Fact is, she has always been a politician.

Con.—Well, what is the reason?

Avery—Pride, pride, my boy—pure, brute, male pride!

Con.—How so? I don't see the connection.

Avery—I don't like the idea of being married to a human being who is classed with the idiots!—London Tit-Bits.

United States' Filers.

In his recent annual report Maj. Gen. William L. Kenley, director of military aeronautics, states that 1,980 men had been graduated as reserve military aviators, the first rating for pilots, by June 30, last, with 110 bombers, 85 bombing pilots, 404 observers, 380 observer pilots, and 131 pursuit pilots. In the year ended last June 30 there were 152 fatalities in training, or an average of one death to 2,684 hours and 201,000 miles flown. Stalled engines, usually due to an error of the pilot, caused 80 deaths; collisions, 30; and sideslips, 10. The report goes on further to state that 440 balloon officers also had graduated, 155 of whom were fully qualified observers during the year. —Scientific American.



Begin Now---

Give your house-cleaning a knockout blow now while the weather is fine Varnishes, Stains—Everything for Interior Work at

King's Drug Store

Chinamel Graining System



Patronize Home Industry

USE SANO FLOUR

WHY?

- First—It is a high quality flour—milled at home
- Second—Much care is given to keeping the quality uniform
- Third—It is milled from the choicest wheat grown in the community. There is no freight paid on either wheat or flour; no expensive traveling salesmen. Thus we can afford to make better flour for the same price
- Fourth—A local flour mill helps to make a better community, as it encourages the growing of a good grade of wheat and offers a better market for it; besides, it furnishes mill feed to our farm people without an element of freight involved.

In justice to yourself and to our community you should give

SANO FLOUR

a thorough test. This will mean that you will become a permanent user of our home product—Sano

Made in Antioch from Wheat Grown in Antioch for His Majesty the Royal Antioch Citizen

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

ANTIOCH, ILL.

All Day Auction

L. H. Freeman and Charles Sullivan, Auctioneers

On the premises, located 2 miles north and 1 mile west of Hebron, Ill., 2 1/2 miles southeast of Zinda, Wis., 7 miles south of Lake Geneva, on the State Line

Tuesday, March 4, Commencing promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. 64 REC. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Owner has purchased a ranch in California and will sell this wonderful herd of Registered cattle. One of the best herds in the state.

6 Head of Grod Horses

A Large Quantity of Hay, Grain and Machinery

138 Acre Farm at Auction, Easy Terms

Terms: 8 mos. at 7 per cent.

FRED N. TURNER

PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKS AT BOSTON; JABS LEAGUE CRITICS

U. S. Executive Declares People Want Covenant and Must Have It.

IMMENSE CROWD GREETS HIM ON HIS RETURN

Declares Peoples of the World Know What They Want and Will Have It—League or Revolution Is Situation Faced by Governments of World—Challenges Critics to Test.

Boston, Feb. 25.—President Wilson, in his first speech on arriving in the United States from France, declared the nations of the world look to America for help. He spoke as follows:

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens—I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

"I do not mean to say that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinary generous reception which was given to me on the other side in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again.

"I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the peace conference; that would be premature.

"Very Happy Impressions."

"I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

"The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it. And it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war which we have gone.

"Passion's Glean Absent."

"And I have been struck by the moderation of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness. I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for, but they were not the tears of anguish; they were the tears of ardent hope.

"And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And when other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

"And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in.

"And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim, we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"Converted to America."

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of those traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful regrets that sometimes comes to man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration.

"Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to do something that made that danger very white.

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in the dream, they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

"One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you have only to train him to go one way, and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.'

"Imposes Burden Upon Us."

"And now do you realize that this conference we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tide that runs in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that I had never felt in my heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh.

"But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

"And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eye of a new age in the world when nations will better understand one another.

"If America were in this juncture to fall the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable.

"Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in.

"And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim, we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"Converted to America."

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of those traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful regrets that sometimes comes to man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration.

"Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to do something that made that danger very white.

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in the dream, they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

"One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you have only to train him to go one way, and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.'

"Imposes Burden Upon Us."

"And now do you realize that this conference we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tide that runs in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that I had never felt in my heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh.

"But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

"And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eye of a new age in the world when nations will better understand one another.

"If America were in this juncture to fall the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable.

"Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in.

"And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim, we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"Converted to America."

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford, and go home and think about our labors; we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the down-trodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe.

"Does Not Know America."

"Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America and now we will make men free. If we did not do that the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon.

"I could welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world, America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said: 'We are your friends,' but it was only for today, not for tomorrow.

"Speaks of 'Friendless'."

"America said: 'Here is our power to vindicate right, and then the next day said: 'Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves.' America said: 'We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it. It is intended only to light our own path.' We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said: 'Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us,' and think of the world that we would leave.

"Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

"Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspiration of the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs as I do?

"Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

"Have you thought of the suffering of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

"The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, can you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasures; it did not fall upon the instruments of administration; it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the victims' homes everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

"When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle where this great hope is disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

"Goal Alone Can Stop Progress."

"And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing, and they are not going to slacken their purpose.

"Tries to Speak for People."

"I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

"When I sample myself, I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellows at home.

"And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America; and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world."

"Let Caillaux Visit His Wife."

Paris, Feb. 25.—M. Caillaux, former premier, in prison for some time on a charge of espionage, has obtained permission to visit his wife, who is ill with the grippe and bronchitis, according to L'Information.

Helbrook to Camp Grant Post.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 25.—Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, commander at Camp Sheridan, has been ordered to Camp Grant, Ill. He will be succeeded here by Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan.

Big Strike in Buenos Aires.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Serious conditions at Buenos Aires as a result of the general strike there are reported in dispatches reaching here. Belief is expressed that the strike has now reached a political stage.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

JUDGE EDWIN B. PARKER



Judge Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Tex., has been named to head the United States liquidation commission, a war department organization of five men who will wind up the business and financial affairs of the American army in France. The commission will sail for Europe in a few days.

CLEMENCEAU IS SHOT

PREMIER OF FRANCE WOUNDED BY ASSASSIN.

Would-Be Slayer Says Noted Statesman "Was Preparing for Another War."

Paris, Feb. 21.—Premier Georges Clemenceau was shot three times as he was on his way to confer with Colonel House.

Late bulletins say his condition is considered satisfactory.

Emile Cottin, the man who shot the premier, says he planned to kill the French statesman because he "was an enemy to humanity and was preparing to start another war."

The French premier is expected to make an early recovery from the three wounds inflicted on him by the assassin.

Two of the wounds are mere scratches. The third is more serious, but several hours after the shooting, the physicians said they feared no complications and that the only effect observable was a slight rise in temperature.

The great age of the premier—he is seventy-six—at first caused alarm that complications would set in, but the powerful physique with which the statesman is endowed permitted him to escape this danger.

The assassin is Emile Cottin, known in red circles as "Milon." He said he was twenty-five years old and was born at Creil. He said his home was in the Montrouse quarter of Paris. The police, however, do not believe the papers he holds belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian.

DECORATE YANKS IN RUSSIA

Thirty Officers and Men Given French War Crosses for Gallant Service Against "Reds."

Archangel, Northern Russia, Feb. 22.—Thirty officers and men of the American forces in northern Russia received French war crosses for gallant service under French command on the Vologda railway front during the brisk offensive against the bolsheviks in September, October and November. They received the medals from the French commander in the presence of Maj. Gen. Edmond Ironside, the commander in chief, and Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the Americans in northern Russia. The thermometer was below zero while the decorations were being presented.

U. S. DOUGHBOYS IN BERLIN

American Soldiers Arrive in German Capital and Are Billeted in Hotels.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—The American doughboys' farewell promise, "I'll write you from Berlin," is to be fulfilled after all—as far as a certain detachment of New York troops is concerned, at least. They arrived in the German capital and were billeted in hotels, according to a Berlin dispatch. The hotel managers have fled a jolt of protest, which, however, is expected to avail them nothing. They are to guard food supplies.

Troops Occupy Wilhelmshaven.

Copenhagen, Feb. 24.—The German naval port of Wilhelmshaven has been occupied by troops without fighting, according to an official statement issued in Berlin.

Let Caillaux Visit His Wife.

Paris, Feb. 25.—M. Caillaux, former premier, in prison for some time on a charge of espionage, has obtained permission to visit his wife, who is ill with the grippe and bronchitis, according to L'Information.

Helbrook to Camp Grant Post.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 25.—Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, commander at Camp Sheridan, has been ordered to Camp Grant, Ill. He will be succeeded here by Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan.

Big Strike in Buenos Aires.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Serious conditions at Buenos Aires as a result of the general strike there are reported in dispatches reaching here. Belief is expressed that the strike has now reached a political stage.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

FOUR BAVARIAN CHIEFS KILLED

Premier, Two Ministers and Deputy Assassinated at Munich.

TWO OFFICIALS ARE WOUNDED

Slaying of Kurt Eisner Starts Reign of Murder in the Landtag—Building Is Now Surrounded by Troops.

London, Feb. 22.—The troubles in Munich have taken a still more serious turn, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Church bells began ringing, ten thousand workmen from the suburbs marched into the center of the city, and a short time later violent firing was heard.

The mob is reported to have begun plundering shops.

The dispatch characterizes the conditions now prevailing in Munich as virtually those of civil war.

London, Feb. 22.—A series of assassinations of governmental leaders took place in Munich, the Bavarian capital. In all, according to best available reports, four high officials have been slain and two other officials of the government have been wounded.

The Bavarian premier was the first victim. He was shot by a reactionary lieutenant who met him on the street in Munich while the premier was on his way to a session of the landtag. The assassin shouted as he shot: "Long live the Kaiser."

The other assassinations took place in the chamber, apparently outgrowth of the first killing. Munich was described by Herr Scheideemann in the national assembly in Weimar as "the scene of a bloody civil war."

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, "champion of the revolution," shot and killed on the Prannerstrasse while walking to attend the landtag session. His slayer was Lieut. Count Ayvo Valley, a former officer of the Prussian guards.

Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior, assassinated during a session of the landtag. First reports were he had been shot but not killed; later reports announced that he was slain.

Herr Rosshaupter, Bavarian minister of war, also killed during the bloody outbreak in the landtag.

Deputy Osel, killed while attending the session of the landtag.

Two other Bavarian officials wounded during the melee in the landtag.

A German wireless message received here quotes Philipp Scheideemann, German chancellor, as saying that Herr Rosshaupter, Bavarian minister of war, has been killed.

The wireless also brings the report that Herr Auer is also slain.

The shots were fired from the public gallery and caused a panic among the deputies.

The building now is being guarded by the military.

Munich, Feb. 25.—Ministerial Councilor Jahrlies has been killed and several officers of the war office gravely wounded in the rioting here. The radical elements have threatened with death entire classes of the population as a reprisal for the assassination of Kurt Eisner.

Weimar, Feb. 25.—The national constituent assembly refused to recognize the Bavarian council of the republic, which is virtually a soviet government.

Seven alleged conspirators of Count Arco Valley, Premier Eisner's assassin, have been arrested in addition to many democratic assemblymen.

The death of Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of justice, is confirmed. Eisner's funeral will take place Wednesday.

Paris, Feb. 25.—Count Arco Valley, the slayer of Premier Eisner of Bavaria, was "not acting independently," says a Zurich dispatch to the Petit Parisien, and it is becoming more and more evident that the Wittelsbach dynasty and its adherents are behind an organized movement to destroy the Bavarian republic.

DRY LAW REPEAL BILL SOON

Measure for Killing War-Time Prohibition Act, Effective July 1, Will Be Considered in House.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A bill for the repeal of the war-time prohibition law, which becomes effective July 1, introduced by Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, will be considered by the house agricultural committee within the next few days, members of the committee said. There is little or no prospect of action on the measure at this session of congress.

Allies Win Russ Battles.

London, Feb. 24.—American and allied troops in northern Russia have gained notable successes, the war office announced. They have reached Sogol in the Marman railway. Their own casualties were very slight.

Big Strike in Buenos Aires.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Serious conditions at Buenos Aires as a result of the general strike there are reported in dispatches reaching here. Belief is expressed that the strike has now reached a political stage.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

Deaths.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25.—Eldon B. Keith, who went abroad some months ago as a member of the special American trade commission, died in London, according to a cable message received here. Mr. Keith was vice president of the George E. Keith Shoe company of this city.

MOTHERS TO BE

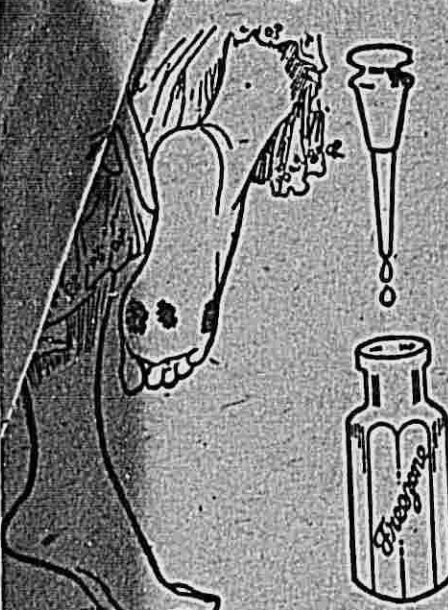
Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by

"CAL" RIGHT OFF

Lift any corn or
Don't with fingers



Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Cal's Corn Remedy costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corn, calluses and "hard skin" on the foot, then lift them off. When Cal's Corn Remedy is applied to the corn or calluses from the bottom, the skin beneath is left soft and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

Concrete Example.

Blinks—As one grows older the certain things in which it is difficult to keep up one's interest. Don't it so?

Jinks—Er—Yes; there's a moment's time on my house for examination Transcript.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 cup Rum, 1 small box of Baking Soda, 1 cup of glycerine. Any drug store will put this up for you. Mix it all up and use it as a hair cream. Full directions on the box. It will gradually darken faded, gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, nor make it greasy, and does not rub.

PROBABLY EVOLVED FROM TOY

It Has Been Found Impossible to Trace the Inventor of Cannon to Any Individual.

The fixed tube which uses powder to blow a missile from its mouth has been only six centuries of existence. All the evidence has indicated that the gun has its birth in Europe and not until the year 1300 A. D. For a long time it was supposed the gun was much older than it really is. But the art of loading history has advanced as much as any other of man's accomplishments, and later more cautious searchers have found that the gun was not so old as it was once thought to be. The history of the gun is a story of its evolution, but their title to it has not been casual scrutiny. It seems to have been a slow growth, perhaps, a seedling of toy of similar form. A gun of paper or wood, it made a shot of powder or wood, a little distance, then by making the tube larger and stronger some man or woman saw the chance to convert an innocent thing into a dangerous weapon. When the thing was done they called it a cannon. From "The Gun" by Thomas Heron McKee.

It matters not how graceful a girl may be, she simply can't enact the part while trying to climb out of a hammock.

The man who really wants to be something worth while in this world plenty of opportunity.

The almighty dollar is the key to any a heart.

As always—
food will
play a big
part

"As a man
eats,
so is he."

Grape-Nuts
a food for
body and
brain

(Contains the
building phos-
phates of the
grain)

"There's a Reason"

Demobilizing Four-footed Heroes of War

England Must Dispose of More Than Half a Million Horses, Many of Which Bear Wounds Received in Battle.

BY LLOYD ALLEN

Special Staff Correspondent.
(Copyright, Western Newspaper Union)

LONDON.—Over half a million four-legged heroes of the war, many of them "gold striped" horses, are being given the only kind of honorable discharge a horse can receive: sold to English and other civilians to fill the pressing need in this country's transport system.

We thought, in America where thousands of these horses came from, that the British army horse led as precarious an existence as the machine gunners in the first line of trenches. During those first months of the war, when British army agents were buying horses in the United States, there were many who honestly believed the American steeds would last about one week in that inferno of shell fire.

You should see the American horses now being brought to England from France if you ever believed the life of a horse at the front was a hundred-to-one shot that death would come in the form of a Hun shell. By the hundred thousand these sleek, well kept, well fed quadrupeds are being auctioned off to eager buyers.

Many were in France four years; many were wounded in action, but were carefully cared for by the army veterinarians and bear today the honest scars of battle as the memento of the days when they helped win civilization's war.

One of the first lots sold went under the hammer at Ware's Edgeware road repository, about the middle of December.

"Here's a horse that deserves the Victoria Cross," the auctioneer shouted when the first horse, a black gelding, was trotted out. "He's got two wounds to his credit and is still going strong." The gelding was sold for about \$150 American money.

General Losses Announced. Major General Sir John Dill, British commander in chief, has just announced that the British war horse has been the victim of the war.

"During the last four months, 1914," General Dillbeck declared, "the armies in France lost 14 per cent of their horses, or about 8 per cent of the total. That period included the retreat from Mons, the first battle of the Marne, and the first battle of Ypres."

"In the following year the losses were fourteen and a half per cent for the whole twelve months. In 1917 the losses rose to 28 per cent, 10 per cent of which took place during the last three months of the year, the balance of the losses being chiefly owing to the heavy fighting at Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, and the beginning of night bombing."

During the last year of war comparatively few horses were lost: two and a half per cent being the official estimate. Among the British commercial firms something like 20 per cent of the horses are always either sick or resting, as an annual average, while the official British army reports reveal the fact that in France, due to the careful attention of the veterinarians, the usual average was a bit more than twelve per cent.

Whether America can profitably follow the accepted British system of demobilizing army horses is a grave question. With the present shortage of ships and the pressing needs of European peoples for foodstuffs, together with the mighty job of transporting the General Pershing's army home, it is possible that some horses must be sent to either left behind or sacrificed, to add somewhat to the already staggering debt of war.

The British people have been told that in all probability some thousands of horses and mules in far-away Egypt will have to be disposed of in one of three ways: repatriation, destruction, or sale.

Oppose Shooting of Animals. There is a strong sentiment against shooting the faithful animals. And there are a number of practical obstacles to such a plan. The carcasses of 250,000,000 worth of horses and mules not be disposed of simply by signing an order even though Egypt does afford wide wastes of uninhabited land.

Also, the horse sales must be held in all sections of the country, and the quantities offered must conform to the needs of each community.

Sell 25,000 a Month. Following this system as closely as they can, the army men hope to dispose of some 25,000 horses a month.

A horse has been known to live 17 days without eating or drinking. Time equivalent to 3,000,000 days is said to have been saved to the women of the United States by the electric washing machines sold last year.

A unique roadway of solid salt, forming a part of the Wendover highway in Tooele county, Utah, is projected by the Utah State road commission.

The only movable part of a new flour sifter is a flat coil of heavy wire which passes back and forth over the wire mesh as the implement is shaken.



American horses at demobilization station near London.

No animal more than twelve years old will be offered. These steeds will go into a surplus that must be disposed of in Belgium and Northern France where the peasants are trying to repair war damages and get back to a peace footing, and where the cities are faced with the problem of settling back into the pursuits of peace.

There is a wide variety of stock for the civilian buyer to choose from, varying from the heavy Percherons to the light type useful for the ordinary wagon and including saddle horses and driving stock.

In the first lots that have just been sold the Irish horses were prominent in breeding and hardness but were in the Transatlantic classes sized by them. Doubtless many of the American horses will be bought here for hunters.

Army men speak highly of the American mule. On the battlefield the mule made good. But among the British horse owners there is a grave distrust of this imported luxury.

As a matter of fact the mule is the chief problem in this side of demobilization. Nobody wants him for peace work. There are thousands of them in the army, trained to harness or saddle. Yet even the most optimistic army person here is wondering how on earth the government is going to enthrone the civilian buyer on the subject.

May Use Same as Food. While the war office is devoting a lot of thought to getting rid of surplus horses, the food controller, acting independently, has possibly suggested a kind of remedy—horseflesh has just been put on the list of food stuffs the price of which is controlled by government order.

"Owing to the increased demand for horseflesh for human consumption, it has been found necessary to control the prices both to retailers and consumers," the official order reads.

The prices fixed are interesting. The householder buying at retail will have to pay no more than 31 cents a pound for the best cuts. The heart, liver and head meats cuts, known here as the offal cuts (no joke intended), may be sold to retail trade at 16 cents a pound.

Eating horseflesh is merely a feature of the meat shortage England and all of Europe are now experiencing. Meat and butter are going to be hard to get here for the next year or so. That one fact is the only point in the whole food problem on which the food ministry officials stand pat.

Meat sellers may be able to dispose of some of the horses, over the counter in pound lots, but what of the 10,000 friendless mules here awaiting sale?

LAND IN DEMAND

Opportunities of Western Canada
Becoming Known.

Fertile Soil on Which Can Be Produced Record Crops Offered to Settlers at Prices Attractive to Farm Seekers.

In the early months of 1919 there was a demand for farm lands in Western Canada, the greatest that has ever been in the history of the country. This despite the fact that farm lands have increased in price, as the value of the farm product has increased and the virility and productive value of Western Canada farm lands have come more and more into evidence. Farming there is no longer an experiment. Good crops can be grown in all localities, some probably a little more favorable than others, but on the whole a good—more than good—general average. Land elsewhere on the continent is used for the developing of one, hundred and twenty dollar steers, thirty-five dollar hogs, two dollar and twenty cent wheat and eighty-five cent oats, and its price is anywhere from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars an acre. Western Canada land sells at from twenty to forty dollars an acre, and the farmer cultivating it gets one hundred and twenty-five dollars for his steer, thirty-five dollars for his hog, two dollars and twenty cents for his wheat, and eighty-five cents for his oats. And he can grow corn, too, but Western Canada is saying no more about it than North Dakota did fifteen years ago, when it was an experiment there, and see what North Dakota is doing today. The prediction is that in less than a decade corn will be grown successfully in all parts of Western Canada. It is, therefore, easy to account for the increased demand for Western Canada lands. The war is ended, and the food that the American and the Canadian farmer sent across to the soldier, holding up his strength and maintaining his vitality, won the war. No! It was just a factor in winning it, as was the soldier of Italy, of France, of Belgium, of Great Britain, of Canada and of the United States. An important factor, however, to realize that food means means to everyone—and it is grown on the farm. So people today want farm lands, and they want those that are good. The great, wide, open stretches of wonderfully productive soil of Western Canada are the chief attraction of the land seekers of today, and it will be so tomorrow, and of all days, until these vacant inviting acres are brought into fruition by the hand of man and the multiplied effort of steam and gasoline power, to the influence and operation of which these lands present such a splendid opportunity.

The pulse of today's desire to secure farm lands may be seen to beat in the columns of the local newspaper, recording sales of many tracts of lands, ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres. A Regina (Sask.) paper says, "In farm lands there is so brisk a business being done that it might be considered a boom." Another paper reports the sale of a section of raw prairie seven miles east of Regina for \$35 an acre, and 200 acres at \$50 an acre. One real-estate firm handled in three weeks' time over 3,500 acres of farm lands, the turnover being upward of \$100,000. An improved farm near Regina changed hands at \$47 an acre. "For the first time in the history of the Moosejaw district farm land has been sold for \$100 an acre, when J. S. Cameron of Victoria, B. C., sold half a section, known as the Lett farm, to John Logan. The farm was bought a year ago for \$85 an acre and is located three miles from the city. It is highly improved and has fine buildings."

An extract from a local paper says: "The movement of farm lands is opening up well this season and there is every indication that a large area of prairie property will be turned over during the months intervening before seedtime."

"The price received for farm lands in each instance is considered as good, particularly for unimproved raw prairie, and shows a considerable improvement in prices for similar properties sold during the years of the war."

Advertisement.

Extinguished the Bore. The inevitable bore intruded himself upon our long-suffering editor, and as he turned on his revolving chair you might have seen locks of hair shriveling up and dropping out as he rushed towards the premature baldness.

"How do you do?" said the caller. "I've just a word or two to say to you."

"Delighted, I'm sure, to hear them, but—"

"Oh, it won't take long!"

"Won't it? Well, I'll tell you what. Here's my telephone. You go out into the next room and talk into it. When ever you want more cylinders just ring the bell. Just as soon as I get time I'll grind it out again, and in the meantime we can both be happy."—Answers.

Reward! "Lost something, senator?" asked the doorkeeper in a perfect outburst of condescension.

"Yes," said Senator Squash of Squeegie, with a worried look on his face, "I lost a perfectly good motion picture to adjourn here this morning. Did you run across it?"

All weighty things are done in solitude.

STOP LUMBAGO PAIN, RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant relief! Limber up! Rub pain, soreness, stiffness right out with "St. Jacob's Liniment."

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or neuritis has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Liniment" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating liniment takes the ache and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly and surely. It never disappoints!—Adv.

Beginning Again. "You used to quote poetry to me by the yard when you were courting me."

"I didn't have anything in particular on my mind then."

"What?"

"I mean anything serious."

"Brute!"

"What I was trying to say was—oh, the devil! Why can't a man spend a quiet evening by his own fireside?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

A Boy Never Loses It. "My pa's more careless than I am."

"That so, Willie. Why?"

"He's lost something I'll never lose."

"What has he lost?"

"His appetite."

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be the best remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes its friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Takes Money to Buy Milk. "What makes you think Bilton is so well off?"

"He told me he was living on a milk diet."—Life.

EAT A TABLET! DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail, to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

The Retort Connuibal. He—"Living in a flat is extremely drowsome." She—"Not half so tiresome as living with one."

Garfield Tea, by purifying the blood, eradicates rheumatism, dyspepsia and many chronic ailments. Adv.

She Knew Her Father. "I am going to ask your father at once." "But I thought you really wanted to marry me?"—Life.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes. That itchy and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Force of Birth. "That baseball player came from the Nutmeg state." "Then no wonder he has such a grate delivery."

Ughrow Art. Myrt—Mabel's face looks drawn tonight. Gert—Yes, overdrawn. I should say.

Why is it a man can never forget a thing he "don't believe?"

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "I Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. At all

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

CONDENSATIONS

Electricity has been adapted to 48 different purposes about the household.

About 60,000,000 acres of land is given over to tobacco cultivation in the world.

Life insurance carried in the United States at the end of 1917 exceeded \$60,000,000,000.

Carbons for lighting and electrochemical purposes are made in Sweden from tar by a new process.

TRADE BRIEFS

The United States is now supplying about 80 per cent of the shoes imported into Chile, whereas before the war started the share was less than 20 per cent.

The importation of shoes into Cuba is constantly increasing. The importance of this trade should be thoroughly realized and market conditions carefully studied by American manufacturers desirous of extending their foreign sales.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

R. A. Douglas spent the week-end at his home here.

Mrs. Roderick was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Dr. Talbot spent Sunday with his son's family in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter entertained relatives from Iowa over Sunday.

E. L. Wald transacted business in Waukegan and Chicago Tuesday.

E. A. Wilton attended a meeting of the Milk Producer's association at Elgin Monday.

Miss Marie Kapple of Grayslake spent a couple of days last week at the Avery home.

Mrs. Fred Weber had the fingers of her right hand badly mangled in an electric wringer Monday.

Dr. Yule of the Anti-Saloon league gave an interesting talk at the church here last Sunday evening.

F. R. Sherwood attended a meeting of the County Sunday School association at Waukegan Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. LaMeer of Bristol have moved to the John Fish house. Mr. LaMeer will help Mr. Dixon in the store.

Hessel Faber stopped in town a while last week. He had a short furlough and was on his way back to Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Chas. Martin was called to Kenosha to first of the week by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Hugh McCann.

A home-coming party was held at Barnstable hall, Wednesday evening in honor of our returned soldiers and sailors. Particulars later.

J. J. Pettijohn of Washington, D. C., made a short visit the first of the week with his sister, Mrs. James Kerr and family as he was in the city on business for a few days.

The Ladies Aid society will hold its next regular meeting with Mrs. Fred Hamlin on Wednesday, March 5. Bring darning needles and thimbles. Picnic supper will be served.

Corp. Paul King who has been in France since a year ago last August—enlisted here in May, has returned to his home here. He has been wounded and not in active service for some time.

The tax books for Lake Villa township are now open at the Lake Villa Trust and Savings bank. D. R. Manzer is ready to give you a receipt for your money. Bank will also be open on each Wednesday evening.

The primary department of the Sunday School will give a Mother's Goose play at the church on Monday evening, March 3rd, and all are invited to a pleasant evening's entertainment for the benefit of the Sunday School.

Edgar Kerr surprised his many friends here last week by announcing his marriage to Miss Vera Martin, whose home is near St. Louis. The marriage took place at St. Louis two weeks ago and they are now preparing to go to Nebraska, where Edgar has a position with Hibbard, Spencer Bartlett & Co., as traveling salesman and will begin his new duties on March 1st. We extend congratulations.

Sunday morning at 3:30 the Keller restaurant was discovered to be on fire and as no one was in the building at the time, the whole inside was ablaze and the whole thing was consumed before anything could be saved. Mr. Keller had his goods insured but Mr. Hooper, who owns the building, had allowed the insurance to expire two weeks ago as he intended to move the building to make way for a new store this spring. The Wendland store next door had all its windows and window frames burned out so it required hard work to keep that from burning up. Mr. Keller had made plans to move into the Potter restaurant March 1st, so this will only hasten the opening of his business at that place.

MILLBURN

E. A. Martin transacted business in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Bertha White is visiting her cousin at Lansing, Mich.

The speaker on the Anti-Saloon question failed to appear Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark from Elgin moved on the Church farm Saturday.

Several from this vicinity attended the Amann sale at Round Lake Monday.

Mrs. J. S. Denman gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of her father's birthday.

Edwin Denman, wife and daughter of Libertyville, spent the week-end with home folks.

The Roscreans banquets entertained at Millburn Friday evening at an oyster supper the young people gave.

WILMOT

Margaret Kruckman has been ill the past week.

Miss Roecher entertained a soldier friend Sunday.

Mrs. George Winchell has been ill during the past week.

Miss Ada Dran spent Sunday at the home of her parents.

Private Charles Bauman has returned safely from overseas duty.

Mrs. L. Hegeman was a Kenosha visitor during the past week.

Miss Lottie Koppis has been spending the past week with her mother.

Mrs. John Sanborn of English Prairie visited Mrs. Ed Looney Monday.

E. Kennedy of Trevor spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. R. C. Shottliff.

Oliver Mathews of Antioch spent Sunday with the Henry Boulden family.

Rev. Jedele christened the infant son of Henry Hasselman on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Francis Healy spent the week-end at the home of her parents at Waterford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bufton were Sunday guests at the home of Alfred Reynolds.

Harry Spear of Sharon has been looking after business interests in this village.

Ben Lentz of Bassetts called at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ben Nett Sunday.

The basket ball team of the Union Free high school was defeated at Union Grove Friday night.

Rev. Jedele and family visited at the home of Frank Swarts of Silverlake on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Miller, District Superintendent of Janesville, conducted services at the M. E. church Sunday.

Dr. Warriner of Antioch has been attending Mrs. August Siedschlag who has been ill for some time.

The local creamery has been closed until the first of March owing to the reduction of the price of milk.

The basket ball team of the Union Free high school will play the Hebron team at the Wilmot hall Friday night.

A number of Eastern Star ladies from this village were entertained at a birthday party at the home of Mrs. O. E. Lewis of Silverlake Friday night.

Want of Perception.

The devil has no stancher ally than want of perception.—Phillip H. Wickstead.

Feed for Milk
Feed Right
Increase your
Profits

It is what it cost you a gallon to make milk that counts. Your profit comes from what the cow puts in the pail—not on her back. Milk is bringing a good price. Get the profit while the getting is good.

You realize ground home grown barley or oats will not make your cows give the amount of milk she is capable of producing. Something must be mixed with it to lighten it up, increase the protein and make the ration laxative.

You, like every other feeder, want to make more money—if you can be shown. Now a few sacks of feed is not a life or death matter—the cost is small. Feed a few sacks of

Three Star
Dairy Feed

Mix half and half with home-grown feed to two or three of your cows. Make a note of the amount of milk increase; then figure it out yourself if it is worth the money to you. Farmers all over this district have found it to be profitable after trying it. You might as well make an extra profit as this.

Recommended and for Sale by

ANTIOCH LUMBER & COAL COMPANY

Antioch, Ill.

TREVOR

Mrs. E. Filson was an Antioch shopper Tuesday.

John Giever was an Antioch passenger Tuesday.

Mrs. Tom Toohy was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

Harry Lubeno transacted business in Grayslake Tuesday.

Mr. Marty transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Myers had dental work in Antioch Tuesday.

Miss Patrick called on Mrs. Ellen Ames in Antioch Tuesday.

Mrs. Baethke entertained the Fancy Work club Thursday evening.

Flossie Shreck spent the week-end with Beulah Brom at Silverlake.

Mrs. Wm. Achtenberg entertained her sister Miss Maria Harkness of Burlington, the first of the week.

George Collier of Farmer City, Ill., spent Friday and Saturday with his cousins, the Patrick families.

Dave Rea of Fargo, N. D., called on Mrs. Elizabeth Pitcher and the Wm. Evans family one day last week.

George Patrick and wife spent the week-end with their brother, Hiram Patrick and family at Burlington.

Harold Mickle in company with the Wilmot high school boys attended a basket ball game at Union Grove Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shreck attended a reception at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Petwin in Austin, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Sibley and daughter Mrs. Fred Hawkins and little Hazel of Antioch, visited the former's mother, Mrs. Pitcher Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Letzter arrived home from Chicago Monday after a week's visit with their son and daughter and their families.

A number of the farmers have withdrawn their milk from the factory, some are shipping to Chicago, others to Grayslake and to Salem.

Leslie Knudson and Horace Wilson attended a meeting of the Boy Scouts in Antioch Tuesday evening. Horace became a member of the scouts.

A letter from Mrs. Wayne Busch, a former resident of this place but now living in Canada states that a little son arrived at their home December first.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Runyard, who moved to York state a year and a half ago will load their good the fifth of March to return to their old home.

The Parent-Teachers club held their monthly business meeting at the school house Friday afternoon. A number of new members were secured. Refreshments were served.

The school children rendered an excellent program in honor of Washington's birthday at the school house on Friday afternoon. The school board and many of the parents and friends were present.

HICKORY

Mrs. Hollenbeck of Kenosha is visiting at the home of her son here.

No school Monday on account of illness at Miss LaCross' home in Chicago.

D. W. Pullen, wife and daughter Margaret visited over Sunday in Waukegan.

Irene Savage returned home Saturday after spending the past two weeks with relatives and friends in Kenosha.

A box social will be held at the Hickory church, Saturday evening, March 1st. The Rosecrans band will furnish music and a short program. A lunch will be served to those who do not get boxes. Ladies bring boxes to be auctioned off and all come and help the Hickory Sunday School and band boys.

Some Rats.

Lantz makes the amazing estimate that the progeny of a single couple (of rats), if undisturbed, would number 20,000,000 in three years, and this number is even below the theoretic figures.—Scientific American Supplement.

Fault-Finding.

Why should we denounce fault-finding because it is not constructive? All of us are continuously finding fault, more or less, and on our success in finding the fault and destroying it depends mostly our successful development. So in the end it appears that fault-finding is essentially one of our most constructive activities. One of our worst faults is the hypocritical practice of finding fault with fault-finding.—F. H. Young in Providence Journal.

Discovery of Rubber.

The rubber tree was discovered by a Jesuit missionary, Father Aloucelde Espiranha. He found it while on one of his apostolic journeys among the Cambebas Indians of South America and gave it the singular name of the seringa, because he remarked that the savages used the sap of this tree, which hardens quickly, to make rubber bottles that were shaped like a syringe.

NITROGEN—THE CROP
STARTER.

Why Nitrogen is Especially Valuable in Fertilizers for Spring Use.

An 80-bushel corn crop removes from the soil 140 pounds of nitrogen. To replace this with nitrogen from commercial sources is just now economically impossible. The cost would be greater than the return. Yet, despite these facts, high-grade fertilizer containing as low as 2 per cent of ammonia may be used to excellent advantage.

At the usual rate of application, fertilizer containing as low as 2 per cent of ammonia or less, can furnish but a small fraction of the total needed supply of this plantfood element. Its value lies in the fact that it serves as a starter—it furnishes available nitrogen (or ammonia, as it is sometimes called) at the time when it is most needed.

In the early spring the ground is cold, lifeless, and unresponsive. The winter's rains have leached out the soluble nitrogen; bacteria have not yet had an opportunity to rot the organic matter of the soil to make more nitrogen available, and the tender

young rootlets of the spring planted crop get a cold, forbidding reception. This soil condition accounts for the sickly, yellowish looking corn that we so often see even for several weeks after the young plant has broken the surface crust of the soil. The basis for poor crops, weakened plants subject to rust and disease attacks, slow growth and delayed maturity, is laid right there and then. A little quickly available nitrogen at hand just at that time is valuable out of all proportion to its cost or actual "plantfood" value.

With Plenty of Plantfood the Plant Forges Ahead Rapidly.

Most Illinois farmers remember the old doggerel:

Plow more land,
To grow more crops,
To feed more stock,
To make more manure,
To grow more crops,
Etc., etc., etc.

Nowadays we seldom hear that "There's a reason."

Every circle has its weakest spot; and the weakest spot of the never-ending treadmill of the old system was that of fertility. With animals sold from the farm there went phosphoric acid in the bones, and nitrogen in the flesh and blood. From the manure piles were and still are wasted annually great quantities of both of these plantfoods as well as potash. Thus it happened that as the virgin fertility of the soil was exhausted, soils grew poorer and poorer.

The modern way is to use fertilizer and manure—fertilizers balance the manure, and manure furnishes the humus so necessary for crop successful

production. The accompanying illustrations show the results in terms of pork produced by an acre of corn at the Ohio experiment station.

The unfertilized acre gave the corn equivalent of 222 pounds of dressed pork. The manured acre gave corn enough to make 457 pounds of pork—with some of the plant food left over for the next crop. Finally, the acre to which manure and fertilizer were applied produced, through the corn crop, 652 pounds of dressed pork.

Corn, like money, is only a medium of exchange. Stockmen grow corn to feed and fatten stock. Naturally the more corn they grow per acre the more stock they can fatten. Stock manure properly re-enforced with fertilizer grows more pork by first producing more bushels of hard stock fattening corn.

Making Fifty Dollars an Acre.

Kelly Bros. of Watsela, Ill., sowed ten acres of black sandy loam to barley last spring as a nurse crop for sweet clover and applied 200 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre. They harvested 30 bushels per acre of barley and the sweet clover made a rank growth, which they cut for hay yielding three tons of hay per acre. This hay they sold for \$20 per ton. Considering the quality of the land on which this was grown they estimated a gross gain from the use of the fertilizer of \$50 per acre.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on farms and in localities where there is low rough pasture land and a natural supply of water. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, whether it pays to raise them unless good grazing range is available. Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

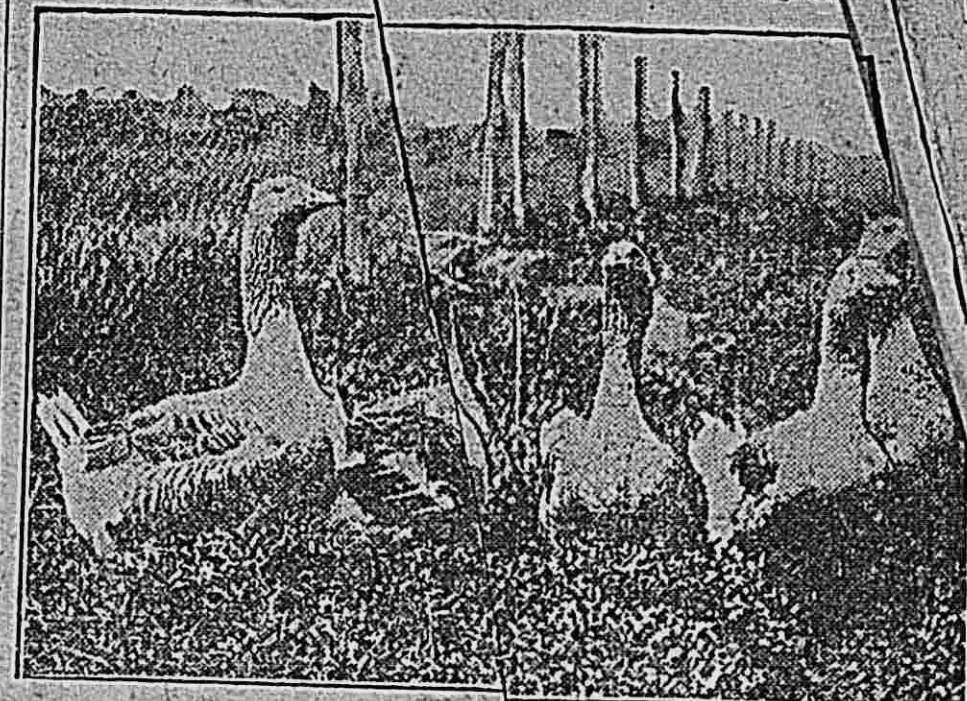
Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

A Bid in the Hand

RAISE A W GEESSE; COST IS SLIGHT.

(Special Information from United States Department of Agriculture)



A Good Farm Flock—These Are Toulouse Geese, the Largest of the Standard

GEESSE GROWING
IS PROFITABLE

Good Grazing Supplemented With Light Feeds Keep Fowls in Good Condition.

QUITE FREE FROM DISEASE

Body of Water is Considered Essential During Breeding Season—Some Kind of Shelter is Necessary for the Goslings.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on farms and in localities where there is low rough pasture land and a natural supply of water. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, whether it pays to raise them unless good grazing range is available. Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessary and quantity depending on the season.

Geese are good grazers and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. Their pasture